

For Sale.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

POPCAN BUTTER.
"Eastern and California CHEESE.
"ODDISH BACON.
"PRIME HAMS and BACON.
"Single Brand Condensed MILK.
"Family BEEF in 25 lb. kegs.
"Beef Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
"Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.
"Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
"Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
"Stuffed PEPPERS.
"Assorted SOUPS.
"Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted MEATS.
"Lunch HAM.
"Lamb's TONGUES.
"Clam CHOWDER.
"Fresh OREGON SALMON.
"Dried APPLES.
"TOMATOES.
"SUCCOTASH.
"Maple SYRUP.
"Golden SYRUP.
"Cracked WHEAT.
"HOMINY.
"HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. " "
900 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

KAISAR-I-HIND

CIGARETTES
in crystallized boxes of 100 at \$6.50
per mille.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER

in 1-lb. Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE

INSERTION RUBBER.

TRUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

LAWN BOWLS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

PITCH and ROSIN.

Ex late Arrivals from

ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STORES.

including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

FRENCH PLUMS.

TASMANIA'S DESSERT FRUITS.

JORDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.

Yarmouth BLOATERS.

Kipped HERRINGS.

Herrings a la SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in tins.

COCCONINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EFF'S COCOA.

SPARTAN

COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pink & quart.

CHATEAU LAURENT.

SHERRIES & PORT

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HONY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

and 5 Star HAVESSEY'S BRANDY.

COUNTRY'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S OLD WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOON'S OLD TOM.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOLLY, FRAY & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHAMPAGNE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SANDERS, pink and quart.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pink and quart.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Five New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST GONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAVES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1379

To Let.

GO DOWN-STO LET.
PRAYA EAST and WANHAI ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882. 707

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in MARINE HOUSE,
Queen's Road, now occupied by the
"Novelty Store."
Apply to
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1138

TO LET.

No. 256, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Nos. 4, 7 and 8, SERRAVALLO TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as "HAR-
PERVILLE").
No. 4, Old Bailey Street.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 1317

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, now occupied by us,
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
For further Particulars apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 229

TO LET.

GREENMOUNT, BOYSAH ROAD; from
the 1st of September, 1884.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1884. 1214

TO LET, FURNISHED.

No. 10, SERRAVALLO TERRACE.
Apply to
MANAGER,
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 656

TO BE LET.

No. 6, UPPER MOQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1884. 606

Intimations.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the
Public of Hongkong and the Coast
Ports that he will RE-OPEN
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been
NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there
are ROOMS suitable for either Married
Couples or Single Persons.
The TABLE will be supplied with the
BEST of the market can provide.
The WINES and LIQUORS supplied,
both at the Bar and Table will be of the
VERY BEST BRANDS.
GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals,
such as TEA, COFFEE and DINNERS, can
have ALL REQUISITE information by
applying to
GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 388

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF
LOGAN AT CANTON, that appeared in the
China Mail has been printed in PAM-
PHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.
Price, 30 Cents.
Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

Insurances.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted to
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of po-
licies or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 109

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Bills of Exchange on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. net premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company is
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.
ALEXANDER LEVY.
Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1280

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company is
prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 8, 1883. 855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1709.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for longer short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Amoy and Taiwan.	Euterpe (s)	Hutchison.	Russell & Co.	August 24, at 5 p.m.
Amoy and Taiwan.	Thales (s)	Poole.	Duggan, Mackay & Co.	August 25, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via Straits.	Danube (s)	J. Newlin.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 25, at 3 p.m.
Cape Town, &c., via Singapore.	Bangalore (s)	Sanderson.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	quick dispatch.
London, via Suez Canal.	Clonfinch (s)	Jacobs.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	about August 27.
London, via Suez Canal.	Clyde (s)	Edmond.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 28, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Achilles (s)	Anderson.	Bateman & Swire.	August 30.
London, via Suez Canal.	Glenroy (s)	Cornwall.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	about September 10.
Marseilles, &c., via Saigon.	Yangtze (s)	Kerruish.	Russell & Co.	quick dispatch.
New York, via Suez Canal.	Principe (s)	Bailey.	Russell & Co.	quick dispatch.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	City of Peking (s)	Lockhart.	Russell & Co.	Sept. 5, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco.	Forest King.	Briggs.	Bateman & Swire.	August 24.
Shanghai.	Amoy (s)	King.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	August 24, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai.	Glenroy (s)	Young.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	August 25, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne.	Woocong (s)	Hunt.	Bateman & Swire.	September 2.
Sydney and Melbourne.	Memmut (s)	Thygesen.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	about Aug. 28, noon.
Yokohama.	Volga (s).	Thygesen.	Siemssen & Co.	August 24, at daylight.
Yokohama and Higo.	Lydia (s).	Thygesen.	Siemssen & Co.	quick dispatch.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per Last Report.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.	60,000	125	125	57,645.25	125 1/2
INSURANCES.					
North China Insurance Company, Limited.	5,000	200	50	First year.	Ts. 280 per share
Yongtong Insurance Company, Limited.	8,000	250	250	50,000	Ts. 140 " business
Union Insurance Society Company, Limited.	2,000	1,250	125	500,000	576,391.99
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.	24,000	83.33	25	600,000	107,411.65
Canton Insurance Office Company, Limited.	10,000	250	50	55,000	835 " ex dividend
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.	1,500	1,000	200	28,711.50	165,165.20
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.	8,000	250	50	885,000	285,231.00
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	20,000	100	20	516,078	189,978.34
STEAM COMPANIES.					
H.K. and M. Steamboat Co., Limited.	8,000	100	75	215,000	53,691.80
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. 60,000 sh. issued.	18,387	10	10		25 discount
China and Manila S. S. Company, Limited.	3,500	100	10		25 discount
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.	2,000	125	10	18,000	4,351.58
H.K. and China Gas Company, Limited.	10,000	10	10	8,552.17	100 p.m. — \$187.50 sellers
New Shares.					\$84 per share
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 3,000 shs. issued.	2,000	100	50		\$145 " "
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	100	100		6,629.70
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	1,250	100	100	24,200	\$43.30
Hongkong Bakery Company, Limited.	7,000	100	10	6,000	656.32
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited.	6,000	100	10		\$83 " ex dividend
Persia Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Limited.	2,000	100	10		First year
Selangore Tin Mining Co., Ltd. of Shanghai.	2,000	100	10		do.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited.	3,000	50	50		do.
LOANS.					
Chinese Imperial 1874.	6,279	100	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec. 31
" 1875.	16,040	100	all	8 1/2	Feb. 28 Ag. 31
" 1876.	8,897	500	all	8 1/2	April & October
" 1881.	8,567	500	all	8 1/2	June 1st Dec. 1st
Sugar Debentures, 1880.	500	500	all	8 1/2	June & Decem 2 p.m.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND
MANILA.
THE S. S. Dora Tully having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai,
whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Claims must be sent in to the Office of
the Undersigned, before Noon on the 25th
Instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after
the 25th Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-morrow, the 25th Instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 18, 1884. 1399

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship *Lydia*, Captain THY-
GESSEN, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Godowns or Boat delivery may be ob-
tained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
25th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 18, 1884. 1394

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Co.'s Steamship
Comandant LAFORET,
will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW (SUNDAY),
at Daylight.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1414

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
Capt. *St. John*, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 24th Instant, at
5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1415

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and
Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
Antelope,
Captain BRAGO, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 24th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1408

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ADRIE CHURCH, American barque, Capt. B. C. Pendleton.
ALICE MUIR, British barque, Captain E. Henry.
AMY TURNER, American barque, Captain A. W. Newell.
C. T. HOPE, British barque, Captain W. Jarvis.
CHI YUN, British steamer, Capt. Wal-
lace.
COISSICA, American ship, Captain W. W. Punington.
F. C. SIEMSEN, German barque, Capt. Holm.
LADY HARKWOOD, British barque, Capt. T. H. Williams.
SEA RIFLE, British 3-masted schooner, Capt. Alfred Rickers.
VICTORIA, British barque, Captain R. Martin.
WEST AUSTRALIAN, British barque, Capt. James Thomas.
WILLOW, American barque, Captain Chas. A. Sawyer.
WILKIN HOBBS, Ger. barque, Capt. W. Holtz.
Siemssen & Co.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship
Emeralda,
Capt. HERRING, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 24th Instant, at
5 p.m., instead of for MANILA, as AMOY
was previously intended.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1410

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
Achille,
Capt. ANDERSON, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 30th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1413

VIA FOCHOW.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.
(Calling at Port Darwin & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW GALE-
DONIA, FIJI and TASMANIA.)
The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
Memmut,
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship *Glenroy* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods—both the portion of Opium—and
being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boat delivery may be ob-
tained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded (un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
1 p.m. To-day).
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
30th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1

peaceful solution of the imbroglio may also fail, the Chinese Government, in attempting to obtain a further delay in warlike operations and to gain additional time for strengthening their defences. But the French are not likely to allow any such ruse to injuriously affect their position. If the Chinese Government is really desirous of coming to terms, it will have to give way promptly to compromise its position into the hands of France.

Although the French may not want to make a formal declaration of war before striking another blow—such a declaration from the Chinese Government is not sufficient until the French have taken some definite hostile step—yet we presume there will have to be an official declaration of war between the two countries sooner or later if hostilities do ensue. A formal declaration of war is almost necessary for the guidance of neutral Powers, who have to pursue a well defined course of action in regard to belligerents.

It seems to us almost certain that if the two countries do come to blows there will be a certain amount of fighting at Foochow. Admiral Courbet has blocked in the river Min a large number of native men-of-war. He cannot, in the event of hostilities, allow those vessels to get loose to roam about in the waters of the Far East, and if war is declared, he can scarcely afford to keep the greater portion of his fleet at Foochow for the purpose of blockading the vessels, which, it must be remembered, are supported by the heavy forts on land. Admiral Courbet will have to capture these vessels and contend with the forts at the same time. The Chinese war vessels may make a very feeble defence; the forts and their defenders may also speedily melt away under the fire of the French guns, but if war is declared, there will be an extraordinary spectacle at Foochow Anchorage, and a very much more than a mere one or two of the belligerents. The mosquito gunboats have had about six weeks in which to take aim with their twenty-five or thirty-five ton guns at the French vessels, and if their monster projectiles do hit even an iron-clad there should be some damage done.

While fighting at Foochow will apparently be a necessary consequence of a war, we do not think the French will be contented with occupation of that port. As we pointed out on a previous occasion it is very doubtful if the French would be able to obtain any revenue from the Customs there so long as the Chinese troops were in possession of the country around and were able to prevent any goods being transported to or from the settlement; and it is also very doubtful if the mere occupation of the port would bring the Chinese Government to terms under such circumstances. In point of fact, the French would require far more troops than they have at present at their disposal in the Far East to occupy Foochow, considering the mass of troops, with effective artillery, the Chinese could concentrate there. We received the news by the last mail that about 2,400 troops are now on their way out from France, but, if hostilities ensue considerable reinforcements will be required by the French in Tonquin in order to keep back the Chinese armies on the borders of that country. Our idea is that if the French are merely to seize and hold a material guarantee that Formosa will be the guarantee selected. The French would then have only to contend with the Chinese troops already on the island, their navy preventing the Chinese Government from increasing its forces there, and it would, perhaps, be practicable for the French to manipulate the customs and trade of Formosa to the advantage of the exchequer of the Republic.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, August 22.
Instructions have been sent to Admiral Courbet to commence bombardment of the Foochow Arsenal at daylight this morning (22nd) and thereafter to land sufficient force to destroy all war material and stores.
Telegrams have been received here from Foochow this afternoon stating:—
Hostilities will commence.
Hostilities commenced at 2 p.m. Heavy firing.
Later.
Hostilities stopped on account of typhoon raging.
It is also stated that three French vessels have been sunk.
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. have kindly furnished us with the following telegram:—
Shanghai, 5.44 p.m.
We have received a telegram from Foochow: Heavy firing. Pagoda Anchorage. Anticipate no danger of Foochow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSENGER MAIL.—Agencies, July 25.

The next American Mail, per the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with San Francisco mails, left Yokohama on the 17th inst. at daylight for this port. She may therefore be expected to arrive here on or about Saturday, the 30th inst.
The next steamer Mail, per the P. O. Co.'s steamer *Kokoi*, left Singapore for this port on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The next two direct steamers, with the eighth Government mail, per the Indian Mail, left Calcutta on Aug. 20th, for this port.

The Government Astronomer reports:—The *Barometer* has risen. The typhoon appears to be proceeding northwards and will no doubt recur, towards Japan.

News from Batavia has been received, says the *Strait Times*, and coming from a semi-official source, there is no reason to doubt its accuracy, that 30 Dutch vessels of war will operate on the Acheen coast, in respect to the recovery of the imprisoned crew of the *Nisus*.

The duties collected during the month of July at the Customs House of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Sual and Alibay amount to \$147,160.45, or \$13,224.14 over the sum collected during the same month in 1933. The duties on imports had increased by \$14,600.50, and those on exports decreased \$674.50.

Telegraphic news was received at Manila from Daet, Bajah, and Nueva Caceres stating that a strong shock of earthquake, lasting about twenty seconds, was felt there on the 15th August at 7.45 p.m. At Daet a second shock, of less violence, was felt shortly after. The first shock was accompanied by subterranean noises.

The Spanish authorities at Manila have ordered the 339 Spanish dollars with Chinese chops on them, imported by the steamer *Don Juan* and consigned to the Chinaman Ng-Champoo, and also the 1,167 dollars of the same kind, brought on by the steamer *Amorullo* and consigned to Mr. Wassamull, to be re-exported.

The Under-Secretary of the Marine and Colonies requested, says the *Saigon Press*, the Bank of Indo-China, which has agencies at Pondichery and Saigon, to establish a branch in Tonquin as soon as possible. The management of the Bank has deliberated on this request, and has decided to establish a branch in Tonquin, without delay, at one of the towns to be selected after further enquiries.

Thomas Phipps, an unemployed steward, who was charged at the Police Court, a week since, with being a dangerous lunatic, was brought up again this morning and discharged. He has been, during the week, under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon, who has reported favourably concerning the state of his mind.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company that the mails for the North from Europe, per the company's S. S. *Andrey*, have been forwarded this afternoon by the S. S. *Garnet Waldeke*.

The cargo for Shanghai &c. by the *Andrey* will be transferred to the S. S. *Uganda*.
No less than twenty-one members of the boombombing fraternity were this morning brought up before Mr. W. A. Rogers and Magistrate and were disposed of for the next six weeks by being sent to do hard labour for that term in Victoria Gaol. This will be a good riddance to the community, as the nuisance was becoming almost unbearable. It has been arranged that if a chance offers, in the meantime, to ship any of these men they will be released in the application of the Harbour Master.

A leading institution here received a cablegram this morning, despatched from London last night, stating: "It is publicly announced that war has been declared between France and China."

A telegram received to-day by a firm here, from Foochow, dated that everything was quiet there up to last night.
Rumours have been flying around the Colony to the effect that Foochow had been bombarded and was in the hands of the French, but that the latter had lost three vessels in the engagement.

The Director of the Manila Observatory forwarded the following observations to the Commerce on the 18th August:—About dark, on Saturday (the 16th) we noticed that a cyclone was forming to the S.E. of Manila; at first it appeared to come in the direction of Manila, but between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning we observed that it had divided into two parts on reaching the coast; one of the branches crossing the island to the South and the other running along the East coast. At present the principal branch appears to be to the S.W. and is gradually moving towards the China Sea.

The French Government appears to be adopting special efforts to encourage immigration from France to Tonquin. According to the *Saigon Press*, by a decision of the Minister of Marine and the Colonies all persons who desire to go to Tonquin to establish themselves in that country can obtain passages on the State transportations merely if the cost of the ration consumed on the voyage, namely, about eight francs for each person. The circular of the Minister states that the places in Tonquin which offer the best prospects for emigrants are the towns of Haiphong and Haioi. The colonists are also informed that all necessary information will be afforded them by the French authorities in Tonquin.

Another two steamers have been placed in quarantine, viz., the German steamer *Vorwärts* and the British steamer *Crusader*. The *Vorwärts*, Captain Boyesen, which left Mauritius on the 26th July and Singapore on the 16th inst., reports that three deaths occurred on the voyage. She carries 122

native passengers. The *Crusader*, Captain Rowin, comes from Tonkin, which she left on the 20th inst., with 120 Chinese passengers on board.

Our statements regarding the deaths on board the *Mont Lebanc* were incorrect. There have been four deaths within the last fifteen days, the first on the 8th inst. and the last on the 21st inst. The remaining passengers have all been inspected by the Health Officer, and will receive all the medical attention they require. She will probably remain only a short time under observation.

When the *Glücksburg* arrived she reported all well, but after she had been in quarantine for some time, Captain Berlelsen (at noon yesterday) reported that a death had occurred on board. Another passenger died last night at nine o'clock. We are assured, however, that there is no contagion.

"H. B." writes to say that the magistrates are wrong in not making the owners of noisy chandeliers stop the nuisance. It appears that a cock cannot crow unless he throws his head well up. All therefore that the owner has to do is to have his hen-roost so constructed that the cock cannot stand upright in it, and to keep the animal shut up at night time. This seems a brilliant idea; but what will the society of noisy chandeliers do when they are obliged to deliver the rain-water and household waste into the sewer, the municipality providing that every street less than 60 feet wide must have one sewer, and that streets over that width must have one sewer on each side of the way.

A correspondent sends us the following hints as to "how to avoid the cholera," gathered, he tells us, from the advice given by the best medical authorities. "Live well—that is to say, on turtle, turbot, poultry, game, or whatever you fancy, providing it is not unripe fruit. Drink the best claret, champagne, dry sherry, and old cognac that can be procured—in fact, 'keep yourself up.' Avoid worry of every description. Do not worry yourself or let others worry you. Point out to your wife and children the absolute necessity of protecting the 'brand' from any annoyance—unless the family is prepared to lose its head. Indulge yourself in amusements so long as they do not fatigue you. Allow yourself to be amused, but be careful not to overdo it. Walk in much, and always take a luncheon when you feel anything approaching weariness. Early hours are desirable so far as going to bed is concerned; but early rising is not to be recommended, inasmuch as it induces fatigue and nervousness. Business and all other discussions. Leave public questions alone, and take no part in conversations of a controversial character. Read only light literature. Smoke according to inclination so long as the epidemic lasts, but only cigarettes or cigars of the best quality. By regulating your habits according to these simple directions, you will find a great improvement in your health, and be, at all events, in a better condition to resist cholera if it attacks you."—*St. James's Gazette*.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Government appointed a commission to investigate the nature and results of the eruption at Krakatoa in August last. The report has just been presented by Dr. Verbeek, and it is a remarkable illustration of scientific courage and adventure. Dr. Verbeek thinks that seawater may have been admitted to the molten matter beneath, so as to form steam at high pressure. The sound of the volcanic explosion of August last was heard over a space equal to one sixth of the earth's circumference. So violent were the air-waves caused by the explosions that walls were rent by them (not by earthquakes) at the distance of 330 kilometres away. One air-wave was propelled from Krakatoa, which travelled no less than three-and-a-quarter times round the circumference of the earth. The largest tidal wave appears to have been caused by the northern part of the mountain giving way. There only remains the southern part, which has been cut in two from the very top, and forms on the north side a magnificent precipitous cliff more than 2,000 ft. high. In the place where the fallen part once stood there is now a very deep sea—in some places as much as 1,000 ft. deep. The quantity of ashes blown out by the eruption must have been enormous, especially if we are correct in assuming that the brilliant sunsets are due to the finer parts suspended in the atmosphere. Within a circle of 15 kilometres radius from the mountain the layers of volcanic ashes true ejected over the ground from day to day, and the ground surface over which the ashes were propelled is calculated by Dr. Verbeek at 750,000 square kilometres—apart from other unknown areas where they also descended. He thinks that the finer particles, propelled by the wind, have made a journey round the world. The vapour was condensed to water, and from in the soil currents. The refraction through these innumerable icy crystals, Dr. Verbeek thinks, caused the beautiful red glow of our phenomenal sunsets. He calculates that the quantity of solid substances ejected by the volcano was 18 cubic kilometres. Dr. Verbeek and his staff thoroughly explored the island last October, where the heat was so great as almost to stupify the party.

General Millot's version of the Langson Affair.

We make the following translation of the official report of the Langson affair forwarded to the Minister of Marine by General Millot from Tonquin.
The column was under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Dugenne. Commandant Griet acted as chief of staff.
From the morning of the 17th the column was attacked by partisans, who fired on it at short distances, from bushes which flanked the route.
On the 23rd Colonel Dugenne reported that, having held the passage of Song-Thuang, he had witnessed his advance guard being fired upon. The advance guard continued its forward movement, under the fire of the enemy, which had become more and more lively. At 7 o'clock in the morning the enemy commenced to retreat, and the column cleared the Song-Thuang. We had then only three wounded.

Seeing this reception the Lieutenant-Colonel thought it desirable to deliver a

parlementaire. The Chinese advance posts acknowledged that they had received a notification of the Treaty of Tientsin, and declared that the partisans who had fired on the column in the morning did not belong to the regular army. These were simply mountaineers of the country. The Chinese also protested their respect for the letter of the Treaty, and assuring us of their pacific intentions, asked for five or six days of delay in which to evacuate their position.

The latter conveying these sentiments was not signed, and its wording was by no means clear. At 10 o'clock, a mandarin, calling himself the *generissimo* of the Chinese forces, requested a similar delay.
The Colonel replied that so much time was not required for the retreat of the force, and proposed that the evacuation should take place more rapidly. At two o'clock two mandarins again presented themselves, but refused to confer, and withdrew under a frivolous pretext. Commandant Griet, who had conducted these *parlementaires* in the name of Colonel Dugenne, returned to the column, sending the following ultimatum:—

"Colonel Dugenne gives to the Chinese forces one hour to retire. At the end of that time, the French column will continue its march on foot."
At four o'clock, in fact, the column moved, and two kilometres further on, in the first defile, it was assailed by 4,000 regulars armed with Peabody, Remington, and Winchester rifles and revolvers. We then lost one officer killed, nine officers wounded, seven men killed and forty-two wounded.

On the 24th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, our advance posts were attacked on two different sides; a third corps manoeuvred on our rear in order to cut the line of retreat of the column.

The forces of the enemy continuing to increase in strength, and the turning movement becoming more threatening, Colonel Dugenne gave the order to retire.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock our losses had become very serious.

At this moment and when the coolies had taken up the baggage, they were attacked and took to flight. In consequence the train and baggage fell into the hands of the enemy.

The full-scale continued until one o'clock in the afternoon, when we had repassed Song-Thuang and had gained Bac-Lé, to which place the enemy did not dare to follow us.

Our losses on the 24th were one officer killed and three wounded; ten men killed and 33 wounded, and two missing.

We had struggled against 20 companies of 300 men each.

Our total losses were—2 officers killed, 12 wounded; 17 men killed, 78 wounded, and two missing.

THE TEA TRADE.

Lloyd, Matheson & Co.'s tea report for July 17th, says:—

The latest China telegrams give total export from all the ports as 67,000,000 lbs. against about 65,000,000 lbs. at the same time last season, and 63,000,000 lbs. in 1892. Telegrams from Shanghai, dated 12th inst., stating the export of Congou from that port as 43,500,000 lbs. against about 42,000,000 lbs. last year. The *Glücksburg*, with the first cargo from Foochow, passed Gibraltar yesterday, and is expected in dock on the 21st inst.

The public sale of China Teas during the past week have comprised some 25,000 packages, of which only some 7,000 packages were New Season's Hunkow Teas, some 5,000 half-chests of those being good common to medium grades, which sold from 84d. to 11d. per lb., generally showing a decline of 1d. per lb., 500 half-chests better quality selling from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and 210 boxes at 1s. 5d. per lb., showing irregular and occasionally lower rates. In Congou of old import, some 3,500 half-chests of Black leaf sold from 64d. to 9d. per lb., and 3,150 half-chests of Red leaf from 5d. to 8d. per lb., all showing easier prices, the latter being especially depressed. In New Season's New-mak Congou some 2,000 boxes sold from 7d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., the grades over 9d. being rather firmer, 1,800 boxes New Season's Congou Scented, Congou Scented, 73d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. at fully previous rates, and 180 boxes of Scented Pekoes from 9d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Of Green Teas 1,250 half-chests of Moyne, and 600 boxes of Fing Bay kinds, sold at prices showing no notable change.

Since the date of our last issue of 3rd inst., five more steamers have arrived from Hankow, bringing about 14,000,000 lbs. and the private market has consequently been very depressed, except for good qualities, which have met with a good demand, the best of the Kinluks and Keemuns commanding most competition. In medium and lower qualities the trade continues to act very cautiously, buying only from hand to mouth, but it is remarkable that the quantity offered at auction has fallen very considerably, only 700 packages of the new crop having been sold during the past week. In fair to medium grades there has been a little business from 9d. to 11d., the latest sales of the better grade showing a further drop of 1d. per lb., medium to good medium grades showing a further drop of 1d. per lb., the business done ranging from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for Oolong, the sales under 1s. 3d. per lb. showing a decline of fully 1d. per lb., and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for Ninghowa and Keemuns, showing rather irregular and generally easier prices. First class descriptions have commanded steady rates, Kinluks and Keemuns kinds selling from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and Ninghowa from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., a few of these being taken for export, two for the purpose of clearing out stocks, and 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. A few New Season's Siftings of good liquor have been sold at 7d. to 7d. per lb. There have been further arrivals of New-mak Congou, and some quantity sold from 7d. to 1s. per lb., generally showing rather easier prices. Scented Congou being dealt in from 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and Scented Pekoes from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for a few medium to fine.

Some of the leading tea-dealers of this city, in order to assist customers in introducing the finest Formosa Oolong, Japan, and Green Teas to the trade, are packing an extra fine grade of tea in a handsome one pound tin, consisting of the charge (including 85c. for the canister) being for Oolong, 85c.; Japan, 65c.; Baked fired Japan, 60c.; Gunpowder, 51c.; Imperial, 70c.; Young Hyson, 80c.; Hyson, 60c.; English Breakfast, 55c.

The tin is to be used to extend the trade for superior teas. Several of the American importers have found their account in having small packages of scented tea put up in paper at the Chinese ports with Chinese characters and their trade marks printed on the covering. Consumers identify their purchases by the symbols of flowers or other emblems by which they are marked in colours, and favour them as being "straight." An increasing amount of Indian tea is being employed here for mixing purposes, as giving strength and flavour to inferior teas. In the past twelve months about 10,000 lbs. have been used for this purpose.

The prevention of the landing of the Chinamen, Pun Kin, en route from Harina, at the port, has led to a considerable discussion between the Custom-house authorities, the Chinese Consul, and the authorities at Washington. It is affirmed that Pun Kin is a mandarin, consequently not to be considered a labourer, but pending the solution of a legal difficulty, Pun Kin, who was chained to the time for recreation to a spile on the wharf, has by the aid of fellow-convicts escaped, and now mingles undistinguishably with the Mot-street colony. The announcement of his escape created huge amusement among the Custom-house, Bowdler, and Deputy-Commissioner Wynne, at mention of the matter, pokers his lips as though he had swallowed a bushel of green gherkins.

The hostile relations between France and China have led to comments in the American Press, and the Chinese Government in her determination to resist the French demand for an indemnity. Her vacillating course during the Tong-King imbroglio has reduced her prestige and alienated any sympathy that previously existed. The impression prevails in the cantina circles that with the differential duties France is certain to impose in favour of her own imports, and to impose duties on foreign vessels, no profitable business can be carried on by this country with that region, and that the foreign trade done by other nations than France will be by English, French and Italians.

The numbers of the Chinese Embassy who have to-day for England in the *Alaska* have certainly enjoyed their time profitably. Arsenal, forts, military academies, civil institutions and manufactures have been assiduously visited, and pleasure excursions and social reunions have been abundant. The corporations of this city and that of New York have treated them handsomely. They had abundant occasion for amusement by the resounding noise of explosive fireworks throughout the city and country on July 4.

The Chinese Consul for New York has used a sort of glass, to the effect that the Chinese here shall not engage in the same business within three blocks of each other, so as not to come within too close competition.

The Chinese Minister, on a late visit to this city, witnessed the operations of the newly-invented dynamite gun, fired from a fort down the Bay—London and China papers.

THE CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, July 1.

Some of the leading tea-dealers of this city, in order to assist customers in introducing the finest Formosa Oolong, Japan, and Green Teas to the trade, are packing an extra fine grade of tea in a handsome one pound tin, consisting of the charge (including 85c. for the canister) being for Oolong, 85c.; Japan, 65c.; Baked fired Japan, 60c.; Gunpowder, 51c.; Imperial, 70c.; Young Hyson, 80c.; Hyson, 60c.; English Breakfast, 55c.

The tin is to be used to extend the trade for superior teas. Several of the American importers have found their account in having small packages of scented tea put up in paper at the Chinese ports with Chinese characters and their trade marks printed on the covering. Consumers identify their purchases by the symbols of flowers or other emblems by which they are marked in colours, and favour them as being "straight." An increasing amount of Indian tea is being employed here for mixing purposes, as giving strength and flavour to inferior teas. In the past twelve months about 10,000 lbs. have been used for this purpose.

The prevention of the landing of the Chinamen, Pun Kin, en route from Harina, at the port, has led to a considerable discussion between the Custom-house authorities, the Chinese Consul, and the authorities at Washington. It is affirmed that Pun Kin is a mandarin, consequently not to be considered a labourer, but pending the solution of a legal difficulty, Pun Kin, who was chained to the time for recreation to a spile on the wharf, has by the aid of fellow-convicts escaped, and now mingles undistinguishably with the Mot-street colony. The announcement of his escape created huge amusement among the Custom-house, Bowdler, and Deputy-Commissioner Wynne, at mention of the matter, pokers his lips as though he had swallowed a bushel of green gherkins.

The hostile relations between France and China have led to comments in the American Press, and the Chinese Government in her determination to resist the French demand for an indemnity. Her vacillating course during the Tong-King imbroglio has reduced her prestige and alienated any sympathy that previously existed. The impression prevails in the cantina circles that with the differential duties France is certain to impose in favour of her own imports, and to impose duties on foreign vessels, no profitable business can be carried on by this country with that region, and that the foreign trade done by other nations than France will be by English, French and Italians.

The numbers of the Chinese Embassy who have to-day for England in the *Alaska* have certainly enjoyed their time profitably. Arsenal, forts, military academies, civil institutions and manufactures have been assiduously visited, and pleasure excursions and social reunions have been abundant. The corporations of this city and that of New York have treated them handsomely. They had abundant occasion for amusement by the resounding noise of explosive fireworks throughout the city and country on July 4.

The Chinese Consul for New York has used a sort of glass, to the effect that the Chinese here shall not engage in the same business within three blocks of each other, so as not to come within too close competition.

The Chinese Minister, on a late visit to this city, witnessed the operations of the newly-invented dynamite gun, fired from a fort down the Bay—London and China papers.

BINGULAR ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND LIBEL.

At the Oxford Assizes before Baron Pollock, the case of Captain Preston, of The Abbey, Abingdon, v. Mr. Henry de Windt, of Kingston House, near Abingdon, was heard, occupying the entire day. The plaintiff claimed £250 damages for alleged slander and libel on the assault, and the defendant made a counter claim of £500 damages for assault, by which his little finger was broken.—Mr. Matthews, Q.C., stated the facts, from which it appeared that on the 15th of May Mr. de Windt, who is the sister of Mr. W. H. Long, M.P. of Wood Ashton, with her sister entered a second class carriage at Paddington, having with them a number of parcels, which were strewn about on the seats as the ladies wished to have the compartment to themselves. This carriage, however, was the only through one to Abingdon, and Captain Preston was told by the guard to enter the compartment, which he did, followed some short time after by a French Governor in the first class of Abingdon's family, named Mello Boyet. Some difficulty was experienced in finding seats owing to the parcels being on them, and shortly after the train started Captain Preston, in changing his seat, moved a large cardboard box on the seat, and the defendant appears to have wished the box to remain on the seat, and in pulling at it he alleged that his fingers were hurt. Words were exchanged by Mrs. de Windt and her sister that it arose through travelling with their inferior, and that they might as well have gone third class at once; and as Reading Mrs. de Windt got out, and requested the guard to find her another compartment and to take Captain Preston's name (which he had twice refused to give her), she had been greatly annoyed, and was told in a loud tone, and was heard by several persons on the platform, and constituted the slander. On reaching home Mrs. de Windt said nothing about the affair to her husband; but she did on the 14th, but on the 15th she went to London, and a Mr. Russell, formerly a captain in the 5th Lancers, came to Kingston House later on the same day, and was given a letter, written by Mrs. de Windt, to take to her husband in London, detailing her version of the affair. On the morning of the 16th Mrs. de Windt wrote a letter to the Junior United Service Club at Captain Preston, in which he said that he demanded an ample apology, and added that any comments of his on the behaviour of a gentleman (P) would result in two unprovoked fights, which would be superfluous. This letter was given, sealed, to Mr. Russell, and he and Mr. de Windt travelled the same day to Abingdon, and proceeded at once to Captain Preston's residence, where Mr. Russell presented the letter, and upon his arrival, Captain Preston declined to apologise, on the ground that he had nothing to apologise for, and Mr. de Windt was then called into the library by Mr. Russell. Captain Preston then entered into an explanation of the affair, and upon his arrival, Mr. de Windt threatened to complain to the guard; Mrs. de Windt's conduct—anyway—Mr. de Windt struck him on the breast. A struggle which ensued Mr. de Windt's finger was broken. The libel complained of was the words uttered by the woman to the effect that Russell was a deserter, and the assault was described. Before leaving the Abbey, Mr. de Windt was alleged to have called Captain Preston a white-livered scoundrel and a coward and that he would not be seen at a pig-stick with him. Mr. J. G. O. de Windt then told the woman to desist at the assault. After a short deliberation they found a verdict for Captain Preston for £250 damages, and a verdict against Mr. de Windt on the counter-claim, and judgment was entered for the defendant on the slander and libel counts, with costs.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—AUGUST 22.

Station.	Barometer at sea level.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Sea state.
Manila	29.83	85.08	SW	4	b	—
Haiphong	29.70	86.66	WSW	4	b	—
Hongkong	29.58	84.27	SSW	4	o	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—

Hongkong Observatory, August 22.

AT 10 A.M.—AUGUST 23.

Station.	Barometer at sea level.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Sea state.
Manila	29.92	83.57	NW	2	a	—
Haiphong	29.80	86.66	SW	2	a	—
Hongkong	29.76	84.18	WSW	2	o	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—

Hongkong Observatory, August 23.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 23.	
OPIMUM—New Ptna, cash	283.85
" Old, cash	287.80
" New Benares, cash	510
" Old, cash	—
" New Malwa, credit	550
" Allowance, Tael	—
" Old Malwa, credit	570
" Allowance, Tael	—
" Tael	—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire	—
" Demand	—
" 30 days sight	—
" 4 months sight	—
Credit	—
Documentary 4 months sight	—
India, Wire	—
" Demand	—
Shanghai, demand	—
" 30 days sight, private	73
Gold Leaf 94 fine	37.70
Sovereigns	—

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, August 23.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	29.88
" 12 M.	29.84
" 4 P.M.	29.80
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Aug. 23, 1884.

Lots. Exp.		Lots. Pay	
Anderson, O. L. 1		Manifold, W. T. 6	
Arnold, Miss Kitty 1		Marsh, Hon. W. H. 6	
Baird, Miss M. A. 1		Martin, T.	

Basky, A. J.	1	McCollan, J.	2
Bennett, E. F.	1	May, Mrs.	1
Bowman, F. S.	1	Miles, G.	1
Brigg, E. A.	1	Murton, W.	1
Brown, F. E.	1	Nelson, W. F.	1
Brown, F. E.	1	Nohl, Clement	1
Brown, T.	1	Ord, Miss	1
Brumby, T.	1	Petersen, James	1
Castro, J. L.	1	Pinto, M. A.	1
Danzon, John	1	Reale, G. H.	1
Dwyer, J. A.	1	Schwarz	1
Egan, W. H.	1	Shaw, M. R.	1
Fernandes, Rob.	1	Smith, Geo. H.	1
Flynn, R.	1	Stanton, J. T.	1
Flynn, Thomas	1	Steele, P. P.	1
Fryer, Thomas	1		

and	Fox, Dome	1	Suzan, Mel	1	reg.
ing	Friedman, H.	1	Maneck, Sam	1	
ing	Fay, J. H.	1	Gendler, Geo	2	
ing	Gay, J. N.	1	Gendler, Geo	2	
ly	Gibson, D. D.	1	Shu, Wade	1	reg.
	Goldman, M.	1	Singh, Rishabh	1	reg.
	Gorden, A. H.	1	Slaughter, C. Miss	1	
	Graf, A.	1	Somerville, D.	1	
to	Green, Miss Lena	1	Sullivan, T. M.	1	
to	Haffman, M. Mrs	2	Talavera, A.	1	
ive	Ha-Wen	1	Talavera, Y.	1	
ost	Han, Kim	1	Tan, Oop	1	
es	Hartman, John	1	Topper, Albert	1	
es	Jameson, J.	1	Vernon, W. G. C.	1	
	Jeanneau, G. W.	3	Why, Ohong	1	reg.
	Jurgens, L. O.	1	Wilson, Capt. O.	1	

1	Kam Lee	1	Yard Wing Hung	1	Yard
2	Kong Woon	2	Yard Wing Hung	2	Yard
3	Yard Wing Hung	3	Yard Wing Hung	3	Yard
4	Kong Woon	4	Yard Wing Hung	4	Yard
5	Kong Woon	5	Yard Wing Hung	5	Yard
6	Kong Woon	6	Yard Wing Hung	6	Yard
7	Kong Woon	7	Yard Wing Hung	7	Yard
8	Kong Woon	8	Yard Wing Hung	8	Yard
9	Kong Woon	9	Yard Wing Hung	9	Yard
10	Kong Woon	10	Yard Wing Hung	10	Yard

[illegible]

	Dart Knigge	1	Paul Jones	1
	Elizabeth	5	Peter Phillips	1
sub-	Emanuel, s. a.	2	Rambler	2
	Eurelinda	1	regd. Salmon	2
U. S.	Formosa Villa	4	South America	2
ex-	George	9	South America Trav	2
	Glennmar, s. a.	1	South King	1
jects	Gov. Tilley	2	St. Vlasar	1
	Grady	1	Wm. Phillips	1
I find	Greyhound	2	Yamashiro Maru	1
ending	Hayden Brown	1	Yanwak	1
	Helena	1		

Books, etc. without covers

Army and Navy Gazette.
Borson Zeitung.
Br. Medical Journal.
Christian Leader.
Cotter.
Dagbladet.
Die Nation.
Dimanche Illustré.
Le monde.
Le Moniteur Universel.
Le Petit Var.
Machinery Market.
Manchester Examiner.
Nationalistade.
Punch.
Rast Götter & Satys Prakash.

Government Notification
No. 56.
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
The following Rules regarding signals at the Peking are published for general information.
By Command,
FREDERICK SWEENEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1883.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG.
1823 *Restored Sea Level.*

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at
Main Head when any vessel is
signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals
all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels at
Offing will be signalled.

4. When Signalling to Man-of-War
the Harbour or in the Offing, a White
sign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff,
the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer, or the smallest Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearer at the Yard Arm, and Distance off Mast Head, will be hoisted: If the vessel is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Vessel's Distinguishing Flag substituted for the Compass Signal, will be kept flying until the Ship is made out. The Distance Signal is made one minute after the Steamer is made out. If the Steamer is a regular Steamer a Gun will be fired, and the English, French, or American Flag with the Distance off at that time, shown at the Mast Head: The Com-

Signal and Symbol will be hoisted. The Ball and Endrig will be kept up until the vessel anchors. The Distance will be kept flying for half-an-hour after the vessel has changed at each successive half hour until the Distance off at those times. When the vessel is between Green Islands and North Point of Hongkong the North Star will be hoisted for the Steamer is not in the Harbour. When the Steamer is distant from Hongkong, a red light will be exhibited at the West Yard Arm and a green light at the West Yard Arm and anchor.

7. River Steamers will not be signalled.

8. If a Flag showing that an Officer is on board an incoming vessel, or a similar flag will be shown at the Yard, the same flag alone will be hoisted at Main Mast.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Vessels will be notified by their Symbols and National Colours, or Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard, or Yard Arm.

Note.—The Distances of vessels

estimated from the Peak, and will be
by means of the Numerals which are
ed to the letters in the table of Flags
H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.
Harbour Master

Printed and published by GEO. M.
BAIN, at the *China Mail Office*,
Wynham Street, Hongkong.